

E. inuitica differs from *E. christi* by the greater length of the combined head and neck of the claspers, which is also narrower and terminates more rounded. In *E. christi* the termination is broad. The uncus in *E. inuitica* is slightly heavier, blunter and thicker at the tip, while the brachia curve sharply up at their extremities, a feature that does not appear in any other species of the group. These characters may be considered slight to uphold the two species as distinct, but it must be remembered that the characteristic differences in many species of the group are not visibly extreme, but they have been proved constant when we have plenty of specimens to examine. Further one must remember the immense geographical distance that separates the two species and the very restricted distribution of *E. christi* in the Alps and the fact that no intermediate form exists (so far as known), in Asia.

I have thought it well to publish this photograph of the genitalia of the holotype of *E. inuitica*, in spite of the slight damage, for it is more than likely that other specimens of this species will be found in other districts of Alaska or the N.W.T., or may actually exist in some museum collection or even in private collections. There is no possibility that after dissection *E. inuitica* could be mistaken for any other species. I may add that there is also no possibility this specimen could be an hybrid, for all the species known to occur with *E. inuitica* (i.e. *E. rossi*, *E. fasciata*, *E. disa*, *E. youngi*), have genitalia of a very specialised formation, a cross between any of these could not result in structures making the least approach to those characteristic of the *epiphron*-group species.

Maruca testulalis (Geyer): "The Bean Pod Borer" (Lep.: Pyralidae) bred out at East Malling from French Beans

By J. M. CHALMERS-HUNT.

Dr. G. H. L. Dicker of East Malling Research Station, showed me two specimens of a Pyralid moth which were bred from larvae feeding on the immature seeds in pods of French beans. He informs me that the beans had been imported as a trial consignment of out-of-season fresh vegetable from Malawi, Africa, and that he received the larvae on April 3, 1967, when they were in the final instar. The adults emerged three weeks later. Dr. Dicker adds that being an internal feeder, the Pyralid was overlooked, and it also survived whatever disinfestation treatment was applied whilst the consignment was in quarantine.

I submitted the moths to Mr. P. E. S. Whalley (British Museum, Natural History), who kindly determined them as *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer), a pest species of cosmopolitan distribution, but so far as is known, not previously noticed in Britain, Zimmerman (*Insects of Hawaii*: 56-58), who figures the insect well, and gives an informative account of the species, cites the following host plants: *Cajanus indicus*, cowpea, garden beans, garden peas, *Gliricidia sepium*, hyacinth bean, lime beans, *Maoma urens*, pigeon peas, (also blossoms), *Sesbania grandiflora* (in fresh and without flowers), *S. tomentosa* (in flowers), and probably a number of other legumes.

I wish to thank Mr. D. J. Carter (Br. Mus., Nat. History) for the excellent photographs of the East Malling examples.